



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

their foreign market that they are hampered by the increased cost of their raw materials and by foreign retaliation, both a consequence of our tariff; and, finally, the tendency toward the organization of the world into one political body, at present weak, but perhaps destined to become the strongest force of all.

The author then proceeds to elaborate the reasons why the protective tariff should be abolished, most of the arguments advanced resting, in the last analysis, upon the fundamental principles of free-trade economists. He protests with the greatest vigor against any obstruction placed in the way of commerce, though he is willing that an industry should receive protection in the form of a subsidy, relief from taxation, or otherwise so long as it is what he calls "free-trade protection" and does not involve any interference with freedom of commerce. Emphasis is laid on the inconsistent character of the policy, which now strives by so many methods to increase the foreign commerce of the country, and yet, by obstructing imports, makes it so much the more difficult for other countries to find means of payment to be used in buying more from us. The broad point of view of the world is much dwelt upon. The author insists that the world has a right to secure its goods at the lowest prices; and further argues that the rising world-consciousness, the growing recognition of the unity of the human race, and the movement toward world-peace will increase commerce and promote international acts for the promotion of trade. Of this the signs are already abundant.

On the whole this volume is decidedly superior to most of the writings on this vexed topic by such as are not professed economists. Its fundamental theory is in the main in accord with that of the free-trade economists. The arguments are set forth simply, in a friendly spirit, and with an evident desire to avoid arousing the hostility of readers whose previous convictions leaned toward protection. The general reader, for whom it is intended, will find it well worth while; though unfortunately it is badly organized, and would greatly gain in force by condensation.

C. W. W.

Beginnings in Industrial Education and Other Educational Discussions. By

PAUL H. HANUS. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908. 12mo, pp. ix+199. \$1.00.

Two large interests are appealed to by industrial education. On the one side, it is of pre-eminent importance for higher wages to poorly paid laborers that their skill and productivity should be increased. For this purpose the one help clearly in the power of the state is industrial training, and it is a means which will bring lasting results. On the other side, manual training and vocational education are fundamental to our industrial progress and to an increase in our foreign trade. Indeed, the competition of the United States with Europe is directly affected by the relative skill and education of our artisans as compared with those of other countries, especially with Germany. Thus the question becomes of real interest both to employers and to workmen, and ought to receive the support of both. In this volume, Professor Hanus, of Harvard, the chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Industrial Education, puts the case clearly and convincingly. The success of German industrial education and its methods are well presented.

L.